The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867. NUMBER 128.

THE WEST-PONDENT.

The Opera, Fashions, Rooms and Men.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The Situation at Rome.

Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo, Where He Has Concentrated All His Force.

He Takes a Strong Position and Goes into Camp.

Will Await Reinforcements and Watch the Course of Events.

He Refuses to Disband His Army at the Summons of the King.

Napoleon Asks for the Settlement of the Papal Question by a Popular Vote.

The Italian Government Declines to Accept.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Italian Revolution.

GARIBALDI ASSUMES A DEFIANT ATTITUDE

FLORENCE, Nov. 3—Midnight.

Garibaldi still remains at Monte Rotondo, where he retired when he heard of the landing of the French and the advance of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make an attack on Rome under the circumstances, with the insufficient forces under his command. He has concentrated all the bands of volunteers at Monte Rotondo, where he has taken a strong position and gone into camp. His men are actively engaged throwing up entrenchments, preparing for attack. He will await reinforcements and watch the course of events. To the summons of the King to disarm, Garibaldi replies by refusing to disband his army or give up his enterprise against Rome, unless a change is made against the present reactionary ministry.

The Emperor Napoleon has made a proposition to the King of Italy to submit to the inhabitants of Rome and the Papal provinces the settlement of the Roman question, by a popular vote; but the Italian Government declines to accept this plan for the solution of the question, in which the interest of the whole nation is so deeply concerned.

Denmark.

ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2—Evening.

It is again reported that the United States has purchased the Danish West India Islands, but the amount to be paid now is said to be $10,000,000 in gold. Mr. Cristensen, formerly Governor of St. Thomas, M. Raasloff, will be sent to Washington to complete the transfer of the islands.

South America.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Brazilian papers say the allied forces on the Paraguayan frontier are concentrating at the siege of Paraguay and the fortifications at Humaita.

Great Britain.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 3—Midnight.

A farewell was given to Charles Dickens to-night by his literary friends at the Freemasons' Hall on the eve of his departure for the United States. The affair took place in the Prince of Wales Theatre. Lord Lytton presided at the table and made a feeling speech, which was responded to by Mr. Dickens in a brief address. Many other good wishes for the distinguished author, were made.

DEBUT OF CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

LONDON, Nov. 3—Evening.

Miss Louise C. Kellogg, American prima donna, made her first appearance in England at the Royal Italian Opera this evening, as Marguerita in Faust. The house was crowded in every part, and the audience included the royal box. The audience was brilliant, critical and enthusiastic.

MILWAUKEE.

A Grand Republican Rally.

Speeches by Generals Paine, Schurz and Governor Fairchild.

A Copperhead Flare-Up.

The Prospect in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3—Midnight.

A grand rally of the Republicans in Milwaukee took place at the City Hall last evening. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Sweet, and C., and Governor Fairchild, were announced to canvass the great campaign here, and General Schurz, of Missouri, and Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, were announced to speak. The Kellogg Guards, numbering a week with an elegant uniform, escorted the speakers to the City Hall, which was filled to the utmost by an enthusiastic audience. The hall will seat more than 1,000 teams and lingered while about the gallery and the gallery. Speeches were made by Governor Fairchild, Gen. Paine, Gen. Schurz, Gen. Sweet, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Hancock

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, Sundays excepted, and delivered to subscribers in the city.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, and mailed to subscribers at $3 per annum.

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Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

The County Election.

On Tuesday the people of Chicago and of the County of Cook will hold an election which will decide how far westward the Copperhead policies has traveled, up to the present time. We know that it has not reached Iowa. We believe it has not reached Wisconsin. We hope it has not reached Illinois outside of Chicago. Shall it be said that it has found a resting place in Chicago, the headquarters of Republicanism in the Northwest, the city which witnessed the nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and which is to witness that of Ulysses S. Grant within the next seven months?

That there will be a lighter vote and less majority than is usual in a Spring or Fall national elections is to be expected. But if by any chance, proceeding on the part of gladness or over-confidence, the Copperhead ticket in the Republican city of Cook should be elected, the consequences would be disastrous to a extreme. The influence of such a victory would be felt in every county in the North-west. The Copperheads in Illinois would take more courage, Governor Johnson in Chicago than they did over the October election the day before the returns were received.

The October elections show how important a few votes may be in deciding the gravest questions. In Ohio a mere handful saved the Republican State ticket, and another handful lost a United States Senator. In Pennsylvania a dozen or a score of votes in each county turned the scale against the Republican party. The importance of fractions in such cases cannot be overestimated. Let not the Republican ticket in Cook County be jeopardized by any lukewarmness or excess of confidence. Governor Oglesby and his associates ought to have 5,000 majority on Tuesday, and they will have it if the men who worked with such zeal at the primary elections three weeks ago will display equal energy at the polls.

Be Not Alarmed.

To effect the disenfranchisement and enfranchisement of four millions of men, is a task not without its difficulties. We are not sure of it. We have supposed that it could be accomplished without nearly so throw so violent as to make the nation quake. We too well remember the teachings of history to be the victims of any delusion on this point. But we are sorry to say that many Republicans who have been able to see nothing in the contest short of a calm in the troubled waters of politics, as soon as slavery should be abolished, are declaring themselves faint-hearted and weary now that the real difficulties of the case present themselves for solution. Friends, be not alarmed! Whether we call it "the good grain ground slowly" but bold in the end, and you will see that they "grind exceeding small."

The negro of the South is about as unpromising a subject for a citizen as we can well imagine. Ignorant as the man of the same locality, who is a little worse. Inferior in natural endowment, and in opportunity, the first, though *de most obedient and affectionate nature, the possessor of rare capabilities of endurance, and fidgeness, is the natural leader of those whom we should willingly confide the control of our private possessions, or the wider and vastly more important interests of the republic. He is, from his grovious training and opportunity, grossly ignorant, and therefore ignorant as he is, violently prejudiced, and sometimes vindictive. We believe in his capability for intellectual improvement, in his value as a laborer, in his intent worth as a citizen, and in the stern and indestructibility of his rights as a man. He is entitled to our support, and, finally, our good efforts for his guidance and protection, and he has all these in full measure. But confidence in him as a politician and a statesman we have not. The second—The white man of the South—is quite another and far more dangerous being. Where the negro is pliant, he is obstinate; where the negro is forgiving, he is obdurate; where the negro is kindly, he is fierce; where the negro is affectionate, he is cruel; where the negro is forgiving, he is implacable. Defenceless, he is defenceless by the accidents of birth and locality are no less the cause of error in him than in the feebler black man whom he has been accustomed to control. In the one case it has produced servility, cowardice and ignorance; in the other, pride, bitterness of race, hatred of inferiors, insensibility to justice, and unbearable insolence. The white man is of the two more to be pitied; because his infirmities are deeper seated, more destructive and less manageable than those of the black.*

These are the elements with which any statesman who attempts to reorganize or reconstruct the South will inevitably have to deal. He may make short work of the problem involved, if he has the force at his command, by putting either the one race or the other under his feet. But we never supposed that the black man to a state of semi-servitude, in which he will endure all the pains of slavery without any of its mitigations; or he may, by putting the shackles on the white man, make him a creature more abjectly hopeless than is the present the black race ever became. But force is not statesmanship. Justice is the ideal of law everywhere. How then to reconcile these opposing elements that clash with such prospective fury; how to teach the black man the way in which he prudently and wisely exercise his newly-acquired rights; how to make him willingly and cheerfully industrious, frugal, modest, law-fearing and law-abiding; how to cause the white man to abate his intolerance, his pride, his desire to get work without pay, his fierceness in opposition, and his uncontrollable all the while, to the end that the reign of force may be over, and that reign of law, for the public benefit, may be established in the land.

This is a problem that cannot be solved in a day, either by the enthusiasm of zealots, the prayers of Christians or the action of statesmen. Left to them, the work of reconstruction would never seem to get a-going. And, in fact, it should it attempt to proceed by reason, we should find no cause of despair in the fact. The task is one of almost infinite magnitude, and the difficulties are proportioned to its great size. It is simply the work of many years to pass the nation as a whole through the transition, and that matter of universal result may be found exceedingly inexplicable to many and laborious to all. Every one will be disappointed, and, as we may be disheartened and discouraged; but as we believe that therefore shall be the ashes of death as we believe that the nation will be delivered from the evil—that the cause of freedom, for which the nation sacrificed so much, will be triumphant. But we all have need of the patience, the forbearance, the forgiveness and the political wisdom which elevate statesmanship above the level of mobs, and make them statesmen. The era of plot and counter plot cannot be passed. The day of reaction is here. The government armed with the force that none will dare to dispute. So, hoping for the operation of natural causes, by the folly of its foes, by the rash and the ingratitude of its friends, as well as for the reawakening of conservatism in all parties as the South

[illegible] wait the development of events.

[illegible] significance in the question of the admission of Ohio and Kansas Senators, and the unconstitutionality. We gladly hail Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, then, as one of the Church dignitaries who has openly opposed the American idea of the incompatibility of Ecclesiastical Theology and Politics. In a recent letter he has no doubt on that point. But as he was so conspicuously and thoroughly loyal during the Rebellion, we wonder to find him in alliance of any of his compatriots on any question involving the principles for which the Bishop of Cincinnati, during the great struggle, threatened, as Elizabeth did the Bishop of Ross, to "[illegible] his back and his belly."

The Roman Question.

The French troops have, are this taken [illegible] and Rome. They are to remain [illegible] and for the present. But the French protectorate can only be temporary. The Papal throne cannot be upheld except by external aid and may also [illegible] be regarded as already at an end. French protection cannot be continued; a throne dependent upon it has been still existence, and must fall. Italy may be overpowered by France, but the very fact that it is so only reasserts the Papal government more thoroughly in the peoples. The Papal government presents the anomalous condition of having no effective Roman support. Its military force is [illegible] foreign, other mercenaries or volunteers, who do not even speak the [illegible]. The presence of such a soldiery is [illegible] to create popular disaffection. The Pope dare not entrust a person to the protection of his subjects, or of his countrymen, and [illegible] in attempting to rule and [illegible] on the only spot of earth where he is in danger of assassination. Outside of his own States he would need no military force to protect his person; within it [illegible] is surrounded with assassination in every form. In Rome he does not celebrate the mysteries of the altar without precautions against poison in the chalice; outside of Rome, or divested of his temporal power, he would be as safe as the humblest of his clergy.

The French government, in explanation of the recent intervention, declares it is merely provisional until such time as there can be a convention of the Great Powers to make a definite settlement of the Roman question. Who are the Great Powers that are to decide upon the overthrow or permanency of the Papal government? Are Prussia, England and Russia to be included? Is the Sultan to have a voice? Is it to be a conference exclusively of Catholic sovereigns—Italy, Spain, Austria, France and Portugal? These may resolve that the Pope abandon his government, and surrender it to Italy, in which case the world will accept it; but if they decide that the Pope is to remain temporal Prince of the States of the Church, what guarantee can they give that their judgment will be respected? The Italian government cannot expect to live after becoming a party to such a compact, and any attempt by the others it coerce Italy may cause a war that neither Austria, Spain or Portugal is in any condition to engage in. In fact, the tenure by which the Pope retains his position is [illegible] hardly more so that that of Francis Austria or Joseph the death of Napoleon will see a new and an anti-Papal dynasty in France. Spain has hardly strength enough to suppress rebellion and discord at home, and a revolution in Portugal will be the signal for another in Spain that will expel the Bourbon Queen. Austria has work enough for the present generation in consolidating its diverse peoples and in liberalizing its own constitution. The separation of Church and State is now the all-engrossing work of reform in all the world, and to force the union of Church and State upon the Italians will hardly be popular.

A conference, such as proposed, can only end in demanding the abdication of the Pope, or in an invitation to a general war, in which the supreme revolution will exercise a commanding power.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The Copperhead newspaper of this city, a short time since, published the statement that the Freedmen's Bureau cost the government annually as much as the interest on the public debt. In the absence of any official figures, we made an estimate of the expenses of that service and placed them at seven millions of dollars; but General Howard's report shows that the whole expenditure does not reach more than half that sum.

The excesses of the last year were additionally large in consequence of the expenditure of $500,000 among the destitute persons of all classes suffering from want and famine. This, added to the ordinary distribution of subsistence, made the total expended for food $1,460,236. More than half of those thus relieved were whites. The working expenses of the Bureau are daily decreasing, and civil supplies will be dispensed with as fast as possible. Of the $2,500,000 expended up to August 31, 1867, the items of working expense amounted to $656,899. The schools and school buildings cost $262,000, and the other $1,600,000 was expended for food, clothing, medicine and transportation for the indigent and helpless of both colors.

General Howard, under the assumption that the several States will be all reconstructed before July next, advises the discontinuance of the Bureau and its functions after that time, except in relation to the accidents of birth and locality are no less the cause of error in him than in the feebler black man whom he has been accustomed to control. In the one case it has produced servility, cowardice and ignorance; in the other, pride, bitterness of race, hatred of inferiors, insensibility to justice, and unbearable insolence. The white man is of the two more to be pitied; because his infirmities are deeper seated, more destructive and less manageable than those of the black.

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THE PLAINS.

Large Fire at St. Joseph, Missouri—Several Horses Burned and Two Entirely Valuable Horses Perish.

Republican Nomination for Assemblyman at Janesville, Wis.

Grand Globe Rotary Formed in Kansas.

Terrible Accident to a Little Girl.

Revenue Seizures.

Yellow Fever at Bermuda.

DISASTERS.

Men Killed on the Railroad—Another Killed by a Fall from a Building.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Trouble Panael Detroit.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Government Sales.

Railroads.

Hair Restorative.

Special Notices.

Medical.

Ocean Steamers.

Hair Dye.

Medical.

Scales.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For County Treasurer—General Thomas O. Osborn.
Clerk of the Superior Court—Wm. A. Porter.
Clerk of the Superior Court—Colonel J. S. Wilcox.
Police Commissioner—T. D. Brown.
Assessor, 2d District—Alex. Wilcox.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Supervisor—John Schmeidel.
Town Clerk—Lieutenant Benjamin W. King.
Collector—Ingram Newman.
Assessor—Jacob Beidler.
Justice of the Peace—Thomas Bateman.

WEST CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Henry A. Rodgers.
Town Clerk—Lieutenant Benjamin Taylor.
Assessor—Lieutenant James T. Hayden.
Justice of the Peace—Alexander Bell.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Henry A. Kedzie.
Town Clerk—Lieutenant Benjamin Taylor.
Assessor—Lieutenant Hiram Pierce.
Justice of the Peace—Lieutenant Thomas Bateman.

Wards. | Aldermen. | Constables.
1—Wm. H. Gile | C. Frye, W. Somerville
2—C. T. Yerkes | Wm. Hoffman
3—A. J. Turner | Chas. Schiltz
4—Wm. Bross | Wm. Hoffman
5—Wm. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
6—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
7—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
8—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
9—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
10—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
11—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
12—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
13—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
14—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
15—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
16—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
17—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
18—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
19—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman
20—Wm. B. Ogden | Wm. Hoffman

THE CITY.

THE REPUBLICAN INSPECTORS OF ELECTION are requested to call at headquarters, No. 9 LaSalle street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Don't fail to attend.

NOT SO.—We are requested to state that the rumor which has been circulated to some parties that Mr. A. E. Pridmore, the regular Republican candidate for Assessor in the First District, would not accept the nomination is false. He proposes to run and to be elected.

WHY SHOULD WE BE DISSATISFIED instead of rejoicing at the election of Hon. Richard Yates to the presidency of Judge Wheeler's Asylum, is a query that puzzles us. They who'll best the Union party by electing him; and could it not be a proper election victory.

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR.—A fair for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church will be held in the Wabash Avenue Rink during the week commencing on Monday evening. The fair will be opened on Monday evening, the 11th inst., and will be conducted in the most metropolitan manner.

TREASURY DEFICIENCY.—John Brinkley, Jr., who was a soldier on the side of the Confederates during the rebellion, was arrested, on Saturday, and held to bail in the sum of $500, for passing counterfeit money, by using the means, for threatening language to a man who had formerly been a relative and neighbor—Wm. Griggs.

HEADED CONSTABLES.—Louis Rhoda, whose establishment is located on Baxter street, foot of Ogden's Grove, presented a ludicrous appearance Monday morning. Some miscreant had shaved his head in the shape of a V, leaving the hair on the Constable's face. Louis Burkhardt, for same offense, on Sunday, had his head shaved in the form of a diamond, on Twenty-second street.

NOT ONE.—There is not a soldier on the Copperhead county ticket, while on the Republican county ticket there are a number of soldiers who have fought for their country. The Copperhead Democracy, who pretend to be the only friends of the soldier, who